

Δη πάρτcí ηάισιύητα



Δητο řeir 2017

Λεάδαι Οίφιγιύιλ
να ηΔητο-řeir



Leabhar Oifigiúil na hArd-Fheise 2017
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Buíochas le cách a chur á n-iarracht agus á n-am isteach chun an leabhar seo a chruthú

With thanks to all who contributed their time and effort to produce this book

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Fornoct do conac cú,
a áille na háille,
ir do óallar mo rúil
ar easla so rctáirinn.

Do cuadar do ceol,
a binne na binne,
ir do dúndar mo cluad
ar easla so sclirfínn.

Do blairear do béal
a mílre na mílre,
ir do éruar mo éroí
ar easla mo mílce.

Do óallar mo rúil,
ir mo cluad do dúndar;
do éruar mo éroí,
ir mo mídan do mhúdar.

Do éuad mo cúil
ar an airling do éumad,
'r ar an ród ro roimh
m'áidí do éuad.

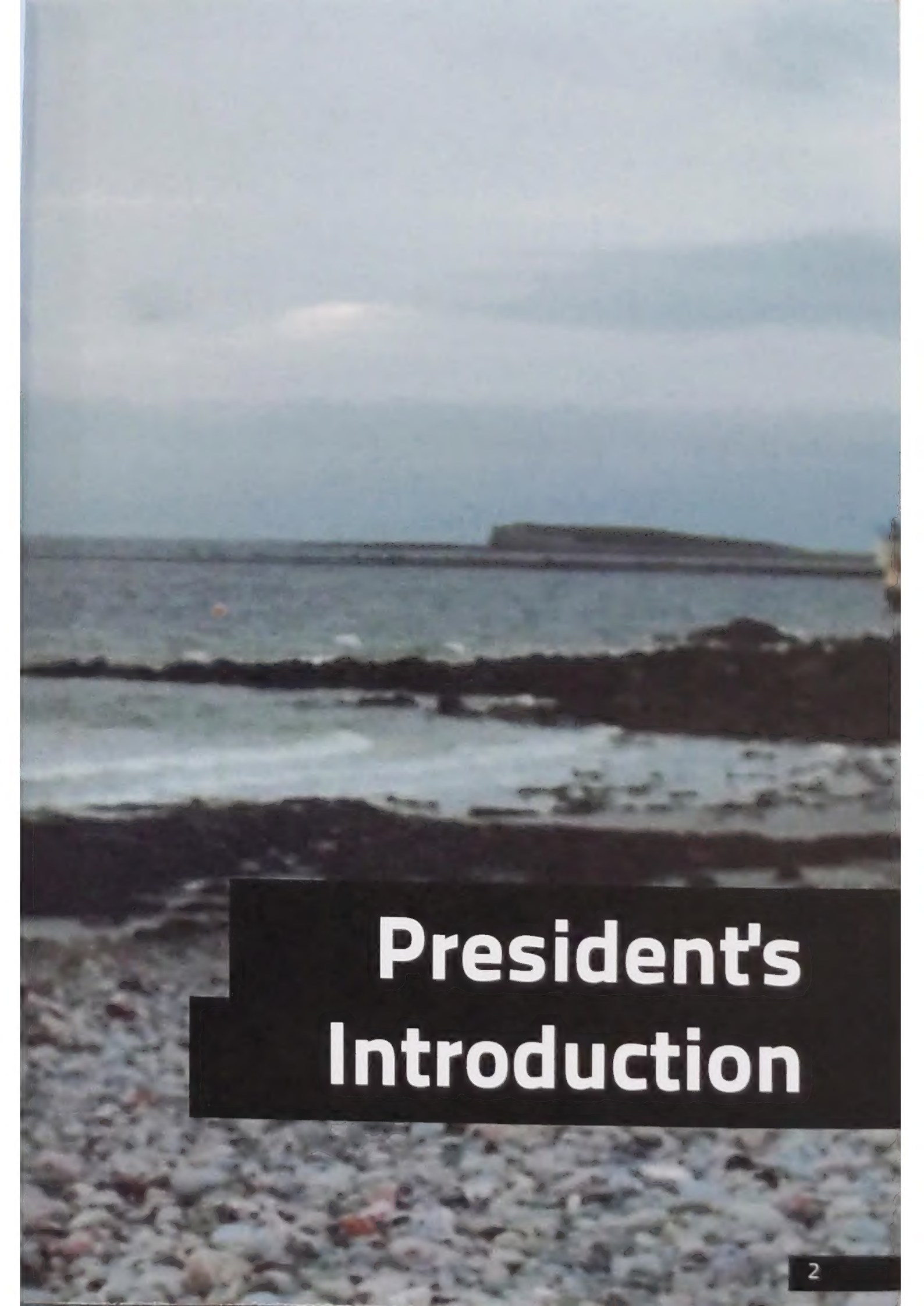
Do éuad mo gnúir
ar an ród ro roimh,
ar an ngníom do-éim,
'r ar an mbád do geobad.

Ráthais Mac Ríadair

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President's Introduction

Ard Fheis 2017



President's Introduction

Justin Barrett

Political parties are statements and become propositions, whether they intend to be, or understand that they are, or not. Their existence is a statement of belief, and their candidates for election are a proposition. Taking the extreme left parties as the most extreme example, their existence is a statement by their members that they believe in impossible things to

be pursued by impossible means, and they propose to the electorate, "Vote for us and we'll give you everything you want by taking it from someone you don't know". You can write treatises and long books in favour of or against this statement and proposition but it won't alter their essence. And of course you can mix it up with a few specifics.

But the extreme left is not destroying Ireland. Much as they would like to. At least not yet.

It is the Centre which has wreaked havoc thus far, and is leading us, a little more slowly, but with the same inevitability toward ruin. Fianna Fáil and Fine Gael are the mediocre twins of the Centre who have for the most part run the state since it's foundation and maintain the steady downward trajectory. Membership of either party is a statement, whether consciously meant or not, that everything is just fine and there are no problems which a little tweaking at the edges can't remedy. They propose "Vote for us and everything will stay the same."

As we gather for the First Ard Fheis of the National Party we are conscious (as members of a relatively new political force) of the responsibility we have, and the monumental task we have taken on. We are surely at the very earliest stages of development as an organisation, so that it is with some pride that we can come together and acknowledge, for ourselves at least, how far we have come in such a short time. We have a fast growing membership, and are starting to develop a cumann structure throughout the national territory, North and South.

Others, knowing little, may scoff at what we have not yet done, while they have done nothing. The "mainstream" may ignore us for a time longer, though there is a sense that they know something very bad is on the way for them. We have work to do.

Membership of the National Party is both a proud boast and a strong

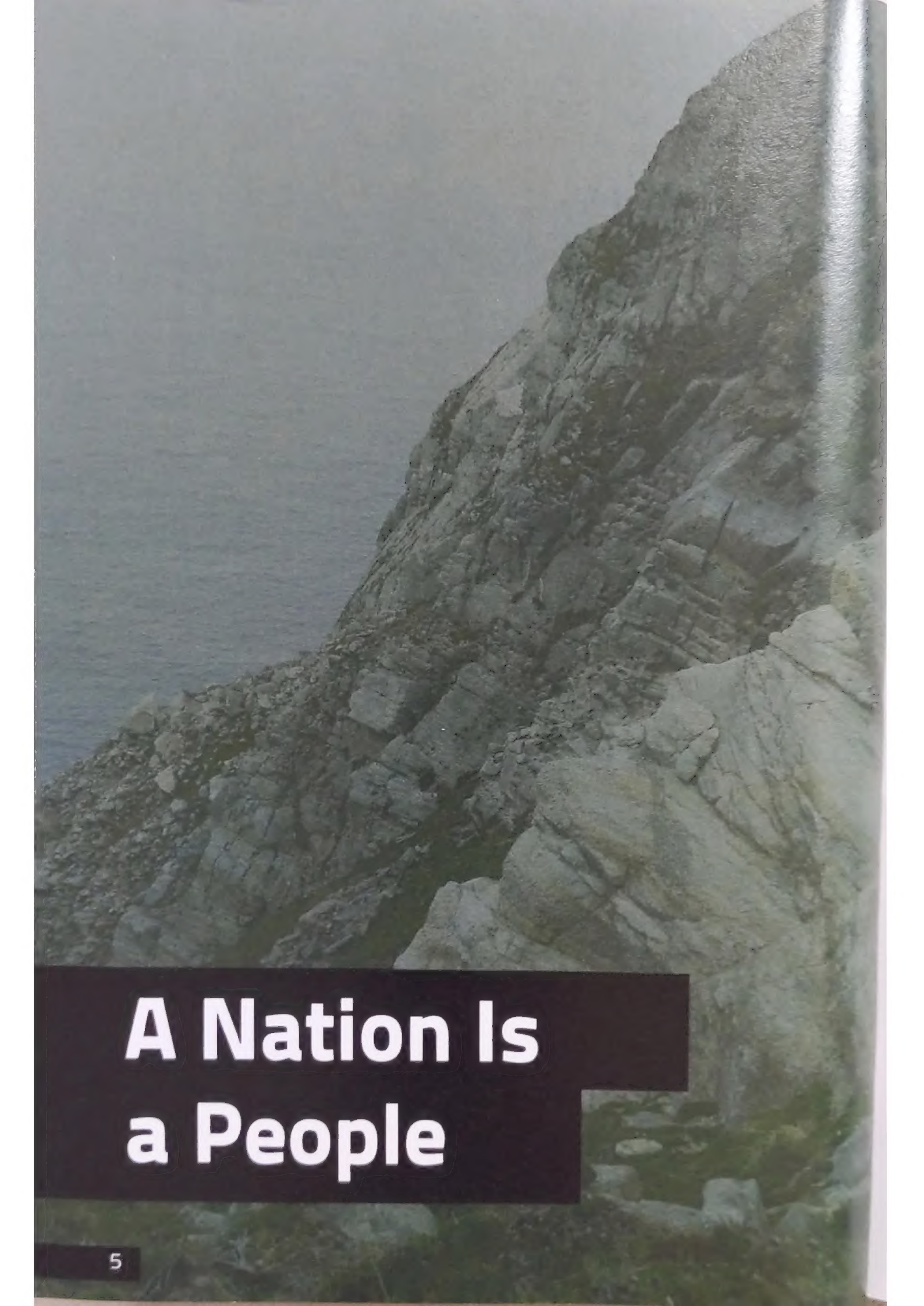
statement of belief, belief in the National Idea, that the common good supersedes the individual and is achieved through allowing the individual to flourish. Where people are free to choose, they choose freedom. We honour our nation's heroes past and look forward to heroic deeds in our own generation. And we will neither give up that past nor surrender our future to the bland or the impossible. We are the realists of optimism.

The youthfulness of the Party's membership is a special point of this New Departure of the not new. The National Party's very existence is a confident declaration of belief in the timeless values of Country, Honour, and Loyalty, revived, renewed, and modern in a very real sense. We are tomorrow's politics today.

As President of the National Party it is my privilege to welcome the valued first members to this First Ard Fheis. An Ard Fheis of preparation and dedication, to make the statement of the National Idea a declaration of intent.

Our proposition is that we want everything to change. ■

Ar Dheis ar Aghaidh!



A Nation Is a People

The National Idea

The National Party

Our guiding principle is the National Idea. The idea that everything depends firstly on the existence of the Irish nation and that all economic, cultural and social considerations should be subordinate. In other words, before we consider the welfare of the Irish people, there has to be an Irish people.

The Irish People

The Irish people are the nation. When we speak of nations, we refer to a broadly homogeneous people who share a history, heritage and systems of meaning, united by bonds of kinship, culture and the claim to a spiritual homeland. A people capable of seeing themselves as a people, conscious in other words of their own national existence and willing to defend it.

The Ties that Bind

We believe that a society must be capable of organising for its own defence, well-being and survival and that this requires a high level of natural solidarity. The strongest forms of solidarity are those of kith and kin. As such, the National Party recognises the basis of Irish society as the family, the parish and

the nation. Without these bonds, there is no starting point, either for a cultural revival or an economic revival.

By Their Works, We Will Know Them

Institutions or bodies attempting to undermine that solidarity, or make that solidarity impossible, must be called out for what they are. Those who seek to dissolve the bonds of an Irish nationality must not be permitted to hide behind words like Diversity, Inclusion or International Rights. Neither must they be allowed to drape themselves in republicanism, nationalism or even Christianity. These are no Irish patriots or Irish statesmen. Those who cheer the loudest for a post-Irish Ireland must be exposed for the knaves and deceivers they are.

The National Spirit

By putting people in contact with their past, nationalism seeks to instil a sense of collective trial and orientate a people meaningfully towards the future. The identification with past and future generations, invests a society with a basic communitarian ethos. A people who see themselves as a whole, are more likely to sacrifice for that whole. And for the greater good of a given society. They are less likely

to sacrifice for a society in which they have become mere tourists.

Sacrificing for the Future

The test of any society is the willingness of its citizenry to sacrifice for the future. The willingness to defer short term interests in order to secure long term goals. Above all else to have families and in doing so to create natural supports outside the crude mechanisms of the state. A country which is no longer willing or interested in making these sacrifices is a transient place. Nothing about it will last. It has no roots, no memory and no future.

The countries of Western Europe are outsourcing these responsibilities to foreigners. And they are importing still more foreigners to prop up the pensions, nursing homes and retirement plans they will need, because the less you sacrifice in the present the more it costs you in the future. Finally, this is unsustainable.

These immigrants have their own nationalities which they bring with them and it is for these nationalities and interests that they will sacrifice. The national impulse is the impulse to survive, to preserve, to pass on. The Liberal mindset is to sacrifice the future for the present. The National Party would sacrifice the present for the future.

Ireland Is a Mother-Country

Ireland is a Mother-Country. It is the

well-spring of a people and a culture. All nationality draws water from the past. And all nationalists stand sentinel against the destruction of that holy well.

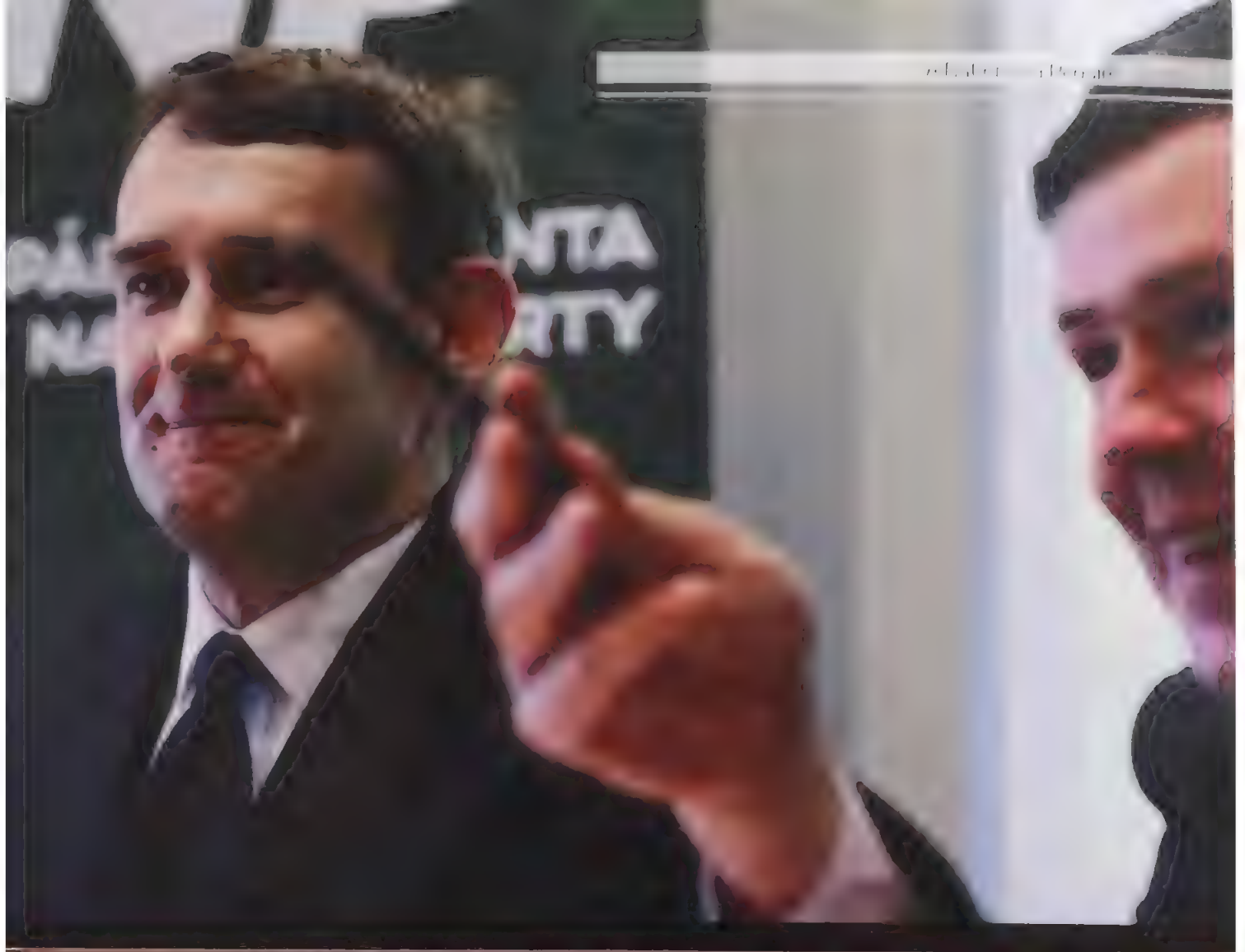
The only guarantee to nationhood is the jurisdiction and claim over the national territory by a nationality of people. The burden of each generation is to secure or renew that claim, by homage, by sacrifice and by struggle.

The territory is not simply a landmass or a geographical location, not merely twenty-six counties or thirty-two counties, not merely the islands and territorial waters. It is the physical and spiritual existence of the Irish people themselves. It is also the Irish language and cultural inheritance. Physically, spiritually, morally, culturally, linguistically it is the ground upon which we stand. The goal must be to occupy as much of that ground as possible.

For every problem that Ireland faces, there is a national answer

Obstacles to National Unity

Neither the Union with Britain, nor an Independent Northern Ireland are viable long-term options. Geopolitics, demographics or some combination of the two will one



day force the issue or at least the question. For the moment the existence of Sinn Féin as a political force makes the possibility of a successful referendum on the issue highly unlikely. And even if such a referendum were to pass by a hair's breadth, that would not secure peace. It would simply redraw the lines on a new era of political violence.

Administratively, the whole island would be at the mercy of whatever Europhile, Left-Liberal coalition emerged, whether an anti-nationalist Sinn Féin controlled government or a new centrist globalist combination. We would remain a compliant province of the European Superstate, perhaps subdivided into smaller administrative zones. The factors of mass-immigration and rampant neoliberalism would continue regardless.

Lacking a viable nationalist alternative, the whole exercise would be disastrous. We would soon find that a United Ireland meant little in a world without national borders. Far from a sovereign nation, we would be one drafty little Island in which nobody had very much in common. And the bombs would be still going off.

National Unity

The National Party is committed to an All-Ireland nationalist government. This will be achieved through pragmatism and common sense, not through schismatic

dogma or further bloodshed. We respect all genuine patriots who have struggled for Ireland in peace and in war. But the cause of Irish nationalism has lost its way.

Under a National Party government, a Constitutional Republic shall be enacted founded on natural rights and responsibilities. These rights and responsibilities will not be subject to the whims of international jurisdictions. They will be Irish laws for Irish people. Irish rights for Irish people. For only a people know best how to govern themselves.

We recognise the existence of a Protestant community in the Six-Counties. We recognise their claim to an ethnic and cultural tradition. We believe that a National government which respects the concept of ethnicity and tradition stands the best chance of accommodating the Northern divisions. No mainstream Liberal party can achieve this. Only the National Party.

The European Superstate

There is no immediate prospect of Ireland leaving the European Union by popular vote. If we do leave, it may well be the consequence of larger outside forces, the ongoing ramifications of Brexit for example. So it may not be the nationalists who take us out of the Union, but a schism within the anti-nationalists. As such, we do not view Brexit as a template that can simply be repackaged in an Irish context. The Irish situation is far more complicated.





With this in mind, the National Party intends to take a pragmatic and realistic approach towards the European Union. This approach may change over time, but our guiding principles will not. We are a Eurosceptic Party. We will fight, by whatever means available, to regain those national rights which have been undermined.

In the short term, we will advocate an adversarial approach on behalf of Irish national interests, similar to what countries like Poland and Hungary have done in response to the migrant crisis. If it is possible, we will work towards the creation of a nationalist bloc. But if we cannot achieve our aims within the European Union then we will leave.

Irish Economic Sovereignty

As it stands, the twenty-six county state is the most indebted economy on the planet. The Gross Sovereign Debt of Ireland on the 30th November 2016 was denominated at €195.08 billion. This so called National Debt is really the debt contracted by the current and previous government's ineptitude.

Our politicians fixate on bogus Debt/GPD ratios and promise us that the debt can be incrementally repaid. But this is largely an illusion. What happens when we cannot meet the bogus targets? One year's slip and a decade of austerity measures will be wiped away in an instant. It will have been for nothing. A contracted Irish economy seeking to climb out of such indebtedness on medium

range economic growth, would find it mathematically impossible to do so.

The hollowing out of the national infrastructure, the fire sale of national assets, the enslavement of Irish citizens to international banking cartels, is the most vivid illustration of globalised capitalism undermining national sovereignty.

There is no greater threat to the existence of an Irish people, or to any people, than the opening up and then carving up of national economies for the benefit of international speculators. Only by the achievement of fiscal autonomy, by unilateral withdrawal from the Euro zone, and a radical resolution to the current debt crisis, can the future of Ireland be secured.

National Identity & Mass-Immigration

The movement of cheap labour is another key feature of the globalised economy and a major factor in the erasure of national communities. Replacement-level immigration of the type we currently experience is destabilising to the very concept of a nationality. Both the scale of the influx and the "diversity" of cultures make assimilation impossible. The first casualty in this process is our very sense of who we are, our confidence and our willingness to define ourselves.

As nationalists we must present a positive definition of nationalism.

We must reject rigid caricatures. We must emphasise the organic and the contingent in a fluid and living nation. We must be realistic as well as idealistic. At the same time we must not allow traitors to define the boundaries of Irish nationhood.

To say that a nation is fluid, is not to say that it is arbitrary, or that it does not exist. Nor does it mean that it cannot be destroyed. Any culture or any system or any environment can be overwhelmed from without. Indeed Irish history is replete with such examples and such attempts. Occasions where an Irish culture held fast and integrated invading peoples. Occasions where it failed and was all but wiped out

What comes down to us from the past is the wreckage of an Irish nation which the nationalists of one hundred years previous attempted

to re-forge. They understood that nationalism almost always contains the idea of rebirth. Rebirth of meaning, rebirth of destiny, just so long as a thread connecting us to the past remains.

An Irish Future for an Irish People

A Return to Dev's Ireland?

Our politicians, our business leaders, our journalists, our academics all present us with a false choice and they call it freedom. But we reject the fake binary that pits "Modern Progressive Ireland" against "Backward Parochial Ireland". Neither of these failed visions fulfils

the objectives of the National Idea. Those who would deny us liberty have created a False Past and a False Present. We instead choose a future of our making.

National Rebirth

As long as there is an Irish people, confident in asserting their own claim to belonging, then a national rebirth is possible. But once it is no longer possible to see ourselves as a people, the prospect and the hope of revival will have been quenched forever. Nationalism is the ground upon which we stand and its soil is sacred. It is the basis of everything we do and have and hope for. There can be no higher spiritual ideal than the Irish nation.

The Alternative to the National Idea

What we have sketched above is a worldview grounded in a respect for natural law, and consequently grounded in a plausible account of human nature. We have advocated the strengthening of organic social structures; family, parish, nation. And the creation of a nationalist state to protect and correct for those. This is distinct from extreme forms of socialism where, having destroyed all natural structures, one must regulate all life in its minutiae.

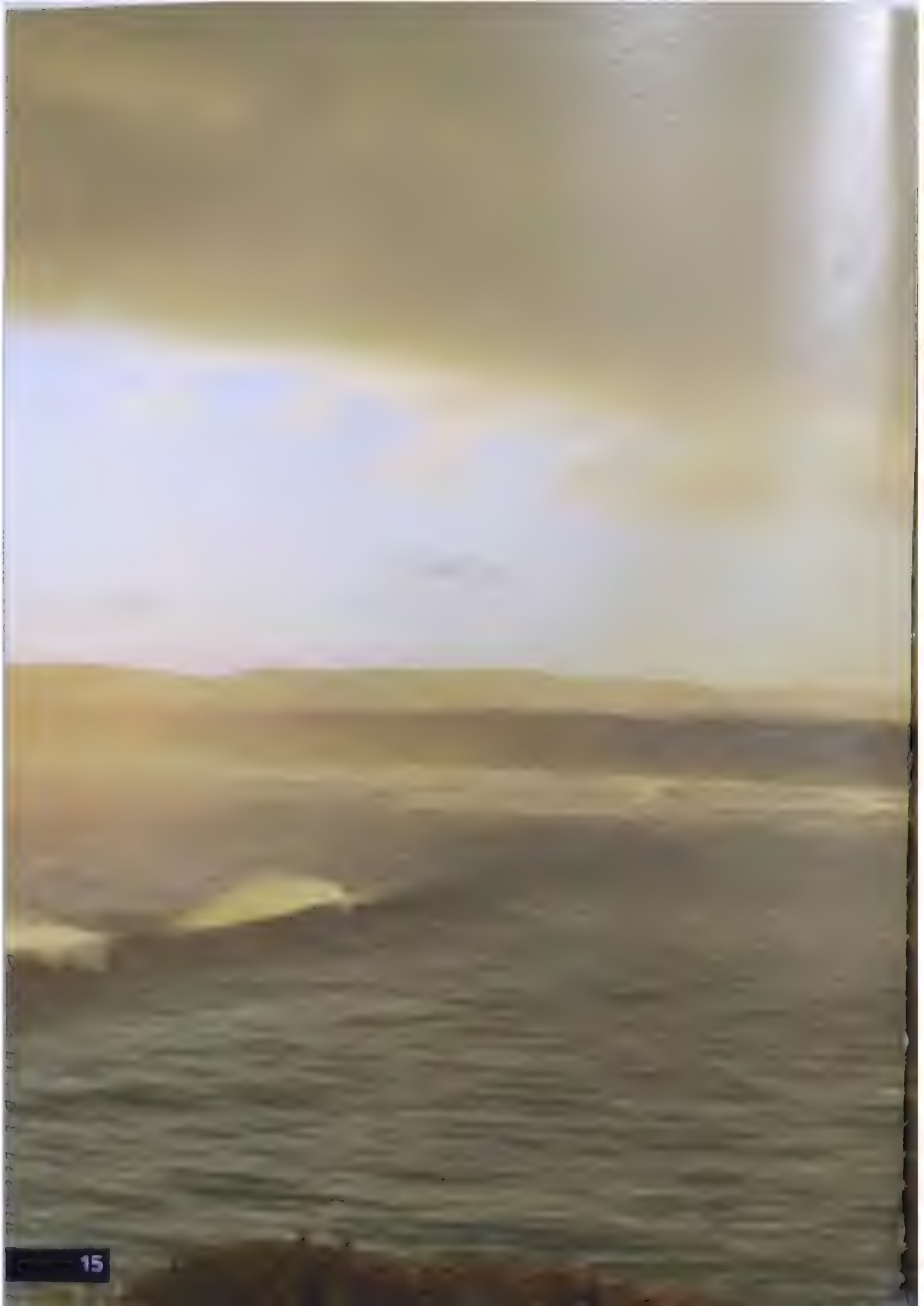
The alternative to an organic society (that is to say, one based on natural functional units such as family, parish and nation) is the paranoid


Liberal police state, to which we are slowly becoming accustomed. It is an artificial society; an anti-social socialism, an anti-human humanism, a negation of the human spirit.

Everywhere we look, the natural ties which bind society together are loosening. In their place, clumsy state mechanisms are substituted. We are all becoming customers of the state. No longer countrymen or even citizens. And the state, such as it is, is now merely a franchise of Globalised Capitalism. We do not have politicians. We do not have civil servants. We do not have journalists. Instead, we have brand representatives.

Beyond Liberal Ireland

The Irish today know many shackles. But the most dangerous of these are the ones we have been taught to accept and be grateful for. The shackles we have taken for freedom. We are encouraged to embrace a definition of freedom which is now merely openness and faux-liberty. And as the opening of our economy has enslaved us to a crippling debt, so will the fashionable liberalism of "post-national" Ireland, leave us spiritually bankrupt. ■





Party Progress One Year On

Party Progress

The National Party

The National Party was registered with the Standards in Public Office Commission on the 9th of August 2016. In the months leading up to the Party's launch, meetings took place throughout the country, at which Justin Barrett and James Reynolds outlined their plans for a new political party founded on the concept of the Irish National Idea. They presented nine fundamental principles on which the Party would be based:

1. A commitment to National Unity
2. Belief in a Constitutional Republic
3. Nation before State
4. Subsidiarity as a principle of government
5. An adversarial approach to the EU
6. Commitment to Free Productive Enterprise
7. Opposition to mass-immigration
8. Insistence on the Rights of the Unborn Child
9. Criminal reform and the institution of Capital Punishment

The National Party first received public attention in November 2016 when representatives of the Irish media were invited to a Press Briefing to be held in the Merrion Hotel, Dublin on the 17th of that month. In the days leading up to the event, the official Press Release was leaked on social media, resulting in several days of Twitter hysteria

among fringe sections of the Irish Left. Major newspaper coverage followed, in which the event was billed as the launch of a "far-right" political party. This climaxed in the mysterious cancelation of the event by the hotel management.

The Press Release was as follows:

The National Party hereby invites you as a representative of the media to attend a Press Conference of the Party that will take place on Thursday, November 17th 2016. The Press conference is scheduled to commence at 3:00 pm in the Fitzgerald Suite of the Merrion Hotel, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin 2, opposite Government Buildings.

Representatives of the media interested in being accredited to cover the event should enter the venue by 2:45 pm on the day, where registration will take place outside the Conference Suite immediately prior. The event will feature an opening address by Mr. James Reynolds introducing our main speaker Mr. Justin Barrett, formerly the PRO of the Mother and Child Campaign, Chairman of the No to Nice Campaign, and currently the President of the National Party.

The aim of the event is to inform those representatives, and through their broadcast medium,



or publication, the general public, of the purpose and aims of the National Party. In this the centenary year of the 1916 Rising, Ireland should have one political party to represent the true spirit of the Republic proclaimed so gallantly that Easter Week, and to remind the political elites and the general commentariat, despite the pageantry of official commemoration ceremonies, of the extent to which the promise represented by the Proclamation of the Republic remains unfulfilled.

The economy, far from in recovery, is burdened by unsustainable debt, the unification of the island forgotten, the homeless and impoverished ignored, while the elites "value signal" their masters in the increasingly dictatorial Federal European Union, by an unrestricted policy of immigration to the point of population displacement, and the blood lust of extremist groups to remove the equal right to life of the unborn child is to be satiated as a priority.

That one party, loyal to the Republic and a sovereign people, dedicated to unity by consent, that one party committed to real and sustainable economic growth, that one party which will speak for the great silent majority who have seen the beginnings of "multi-culturalism" with growing dismay, that one party who will represent that so basic of equalities, the equal right to be alive, that party is the National Party. And if alone, so be it.

In the coming days, National Party President Justin Barrett was invited to participate in several radio interviews, beginning with an appearance on the Matt Cooper show on Thursday 17th of November. This was followed on Friday 18th by Kerry Today with Joseph O' Sullivan (Radio Kerry) and the Seán Moncrieff Show (Newstalk Radio). Meanwhile, James Reynolds was interviewed on Shannonside FM. Other notable interview slots included the Michael Reade Show (LMFM 95.8fm) on Monday 21st and Northwest Today (Ocean FM) on Tuesday 22nd.

Predictably, most of the media's attention focused on the re-emergence to prominence of Justin Barrett and on the allegedly "extremist" nature of the platform. In particular, the National Party was attacked for its tough policies regarding Islamic terrorism and the urgent need to halt unrestricted immigration. Public calls were made for a "No Platform" approach, with suggestions that the National Party was beyond the pale of conventional discourse. As usual, these attacks came from a small, insulated section of Irish society, approximate to a cosmopolitan bubble.

The first indications that the National Party was not to be treated as a normal political party came almost immediately. On the 19th of November, news broke that the Irish Cattle and Sheep Farmers' Association of which James Reynolds was the treasurer, was holding meetings to organise his dismissal. A temporary injunction would later

be secured to prevent this measure, but the word was out. The National Party would receive no quarter from the Irish Establishment.

Throughout the winter, the National Party continued to hold meetings, developing a base of committed activists. As the initial media hysteria faded, those involved got down to the hard business of building the Party. Despite a growing silence from the media, the Party membership continued to grow at a steady pace and the coming months would see consistently impressive growth figures.

Over the course of 2017, the National Party held meetings throughout the country. In January members of the party executive met in Co. Clare to plan the events of the upcoming months. In February a successful meeting was held in Cork City. In March, Justin Barrett and James Reynolds spoke before a large crowd in Dublin, and later that same month they visited Sligo Town where they were joined by James Gilmartin, a former candidate for Fine Gael. At this meeting Justin Barrett criticised the government's policies on citizenship, which had led to the naturalisation of one hundred thousand new citizens in a five year period. He also expressed his commitment to the Irish diaspora which he believed should receive preference in any national immigration strategy.

In April, Cllr. Séamus Treanor and Garda Whistleblower John Wilson addressed a National Party event in Dundalk, where they

were impressed to see a young enthusiastic audience. In May, Justin Barrett spoke in Limerick where he described the party's principles as the "bloody obvious and widely denied". In the same month he criticised newspaper coverage of Renua in which that party was described as "the only Pro-Life Party". In a Press Release he questioned Renua leader John Leahy's commitment to a Pro-Life position and restated the National Party's dedication to the cause.

Principle No. 8 declares "The National Party insists that no law should permit the provision of Abortion in Ireland." This goes far beyond a commitment to a Constitutional subsection, though it is that too in the most immediate sense, but to the core of the thing. We don't want abortion in Ireland, we will campaign against it in any referendum, we will legislate against it in any Government, and we will never give up or give in.

In June, the National Party received Press attention when its Deputy President, James Reynolds was eventually removed as Treasurer of the Irish Cattle and Sheep Farmers' Association, following a failed High Court bid to support an injunction against his removal. His position in the National Party was put forward as the primary reason for his removal, specifically as it related to the organisation's ability to lobby government officials. In his remarks, Justice Paul Gilligan suggested that "the views of the National



NRP

PARTI NASUNTA
NATIONAL PARTY

Party are in direct conflict and are at odds to those of the ICSA". Such a statement aimed at any other political organisation would have been unthinkable.

In July another large meeting was held in Dublin at which Paul Clarke gave a talk on the Eighth Amendment. Clarke had previously run as an Independent Candidate for Dublin County Council in the Beaumont / Donaghmede ward. In a speech at this event Justin Barrett stated that the removal of James Reynolds from the ICSA proved once and for all that the National Party was the only party with which the political establishment were not prepared to do business. During the course of his speech, he stated his intention to proceed with full party registration.

In August, the National Party held its first event in the Six Counties, with a very successful Belfast conference. Justin Barrett gave an impressive speech addressing the obstacles to National Unity. He spoke of the ongoing destructive binary between "failing Unionism and Impossible unity," and outlined a vision for a Constitutional Republic of Rights and Responsibilities, one which would secure the right to existence of the different Northern communities.

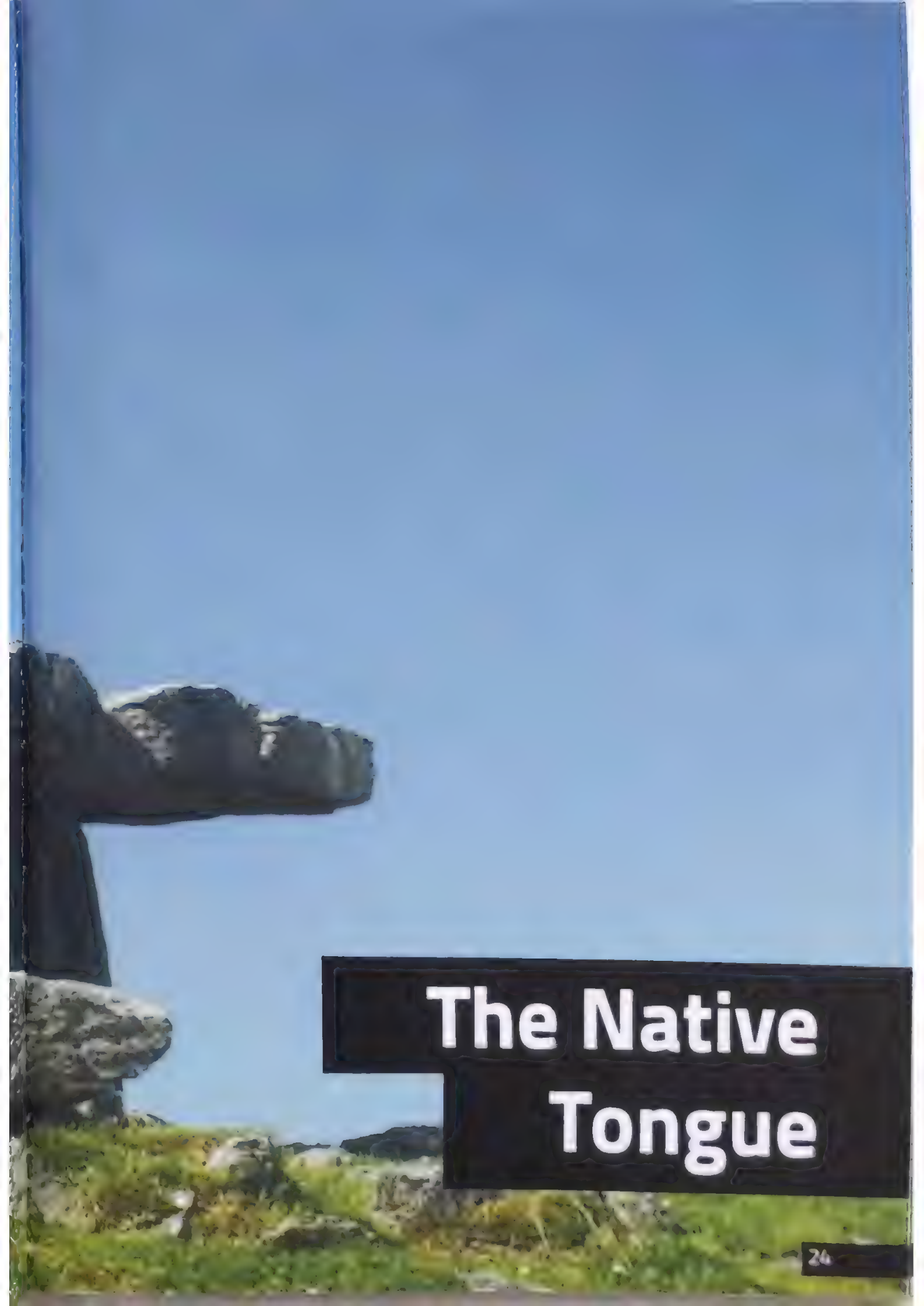
In September, the National Party returned to the Rebel County for a lively conference. As part of the weekend's activities, several members travelled to Dunbullogue Cemetery where Ted Neville, Party member and well known activist

for immigration-control, gave a fascinating historical lecture on the shooting of Michael Patrick Lynch.

In October, the setting was Galway City where Gerry Kinneavy gave a powerful speech on the immediate threats to the Irish nation from a pervasive globalism in the government and in the media. He emphasised the colonialist mentality which continued to euthanise the Irish from their miserable predicament. James Reynolds, in a detailed presentation, discussed the surrender of the country's sovereignty to the interests of International Finance and discussed the Party's ambitious plans for fiscal autonomy. The theme which emerged during the meeting was the idea that the Irish people, above all, needed to discard their inferiority mindset. This was neatly summed up by Justin Barrett near the end of the Question and Answer period, when he said that the National Party's purpose would not be fulfilled until to be born Irish was to have won "first prize in the lottery of life". The Galway conference brought to an end a successful series of events and meetings which spanned Year One of an emergent political movement. The cause of the National Idea was well and truly underway. ■

An Teanga Dúchais





The Native Tongue

An Teanga Dúchais

An Páirtí Náisiúnta

Tá bliain is céad anois caite ó Éirí Amach na Cásca. Sheas laochra na Cásca á bhfód ar son shaoirse na hÉireann agus chun a cultúir agus a teanga a chaomhnú. Ach, in ainneoin an chéid bliana ón Éirí Amach agus beagnach céad bliana ó thús an tSaorstáit níl mórán dul chun cinn deánta chun an cultúr agus an teanga a chosaint agus a chothú. Tá an chuma ar an scéal go bhfuil ár ngreim ar an dteanga ag dul i léig diaidh ar ndiaidh mar a thitimid níos faide agus níos faide isteach i nduibheagán an liobrálachais.

Ní móide go bhfuil níos mó ná dornán ábalta an t-alt seo a léamh gan aon chuidiú ón alt Béarla ar láimh. Is fianaise í sin faoin staid olc ina bhfuil muid i láthair na huaire. Tá an Ghaeilge ar ghné de na gnéithe is tabhachtaí dár gcultúr agus dár n-oidhreacht ach le gach glúin tá an Ghaeilge ar dhóigh níos measa ná an ghlúin roimhe. Mura n-athraíonn an scéal tiocfaidh deireadh leis an nGaeilge mar theanga bheo laethúil agus beidh sí ar chomhchéim leis an nGaillis nó leis an nGotais.

Is léiriú de neart agus d'fhulangacht na nGael go bhfuil an teanga beo ar aon dóigh faoi láthair. Níor mhair an Ghaillis gabháil na Gaille ag na Rómhánaigh agus níor mhair an Ghotais treascart na nGotach ag na Rómhánaigh agus na Frainc.

Mhair an Ghaeilge nuair a d'éag teangacha eile in ainneoin smacht na mBriotanach agus á n-iarrachtaí an teanga a mhúchadh.

Ba cheart gur cúrsa dofhulaingthe é do náisiúnaí ar bith nach bhfuil an teanga ach ag maireachtáil seachas í a bheith faoi bhláth mar theanga náisiúnta mhuintir na hÉireann. Nuair a d'éirigh muid as an nGaeilge thug muid píosa dár n-anam ar shiúl léi. Léiríonn an Ghaeilge níos fearr ná aon ghné eile dár gcultúr meoin agus cruinneshamhail na nGael. Is toradh dár dtaithí agus dár stair mar mhuintir í an teanga agus feictear seo sna cora cainte nó sna seanfhocail agus araile. Nuair a thosaigh muid teanga na Breataine a labhairt d'innmheánaigh muid píosa den Bhreatain taobh istigh dúinn agus chaill muid píosa d'Éirinn.

Thuig Impireacht na Breataine seo agus thug sí fúithi ár dteanga a scriosadh. In easpa ár dteanga agus in easpa ár gcultúir bheadh muid inár mBreatnaigh den dara grád ach bheadh muid inár mBreatnaigh mar sin féin. Bheadh an locht orainne amháin dá gcaillfeadh muid ár dteanga ní faoi smacht an ghaill a gcaillfeadh muid í ach faoinár smacht féin.

Is léir nach éifeachtach iad módhanna agus straitéisí an stáit a cuireadh i bhfeidhm. Bhí barraíocht béime curtha ar chaomhnú na Gaeltachta agus bhí easpa béime curtha ar

The Native Tongue

The National Party

One hundred and one years have now passed since the occasion of the Easter Rising. In standing up for Ireland and asserting her revolutionary character the heroes of the Rising were in part attempting to secure the future of Irish culture and, importantly, the Irish language. Yet, unfortunately, despite the century since the passing of the Rising and almost a century since the formation of the Free State little progress has been made in advancing the culture and language that we set out to defend. Our grasp seems ever the more tenuous as Ireland slips bit by bit into the homogenising abyss of liberalism.

It is doubtful if more than a handful are able to read this without any assistance from the accompanying English translation. That is evidence in itself of how far we have fallen. Our native tongue is one of the most important aspects of our culture and our heritage yet with each passing generation the language rests in an ever weakened state. If our current situation does not improve it is safe to say that the Irish language will cease to exist as a living language and will take her place alongside Gaulish or Gothic.

It is testament to the strength and endurance of the Gael that the language exists in any capacity at

present. Gaulish did not endure the Roman conquest of Gaul and Gothic did not last the defeat of the Goths at the hands of the Franks and the Romans. And yet despite the centuries spent under British subjugation and their attempts to extinguish the Irish language it endures today.

That Irish merely endures as a language rather than flourishing as the national language of the Irish people should be absolutely intolerable to any nationalist. In giving up the language we have given up a part of ourselves. The Irish language best reflects the attitudes and worldview of the Irish people. It is a culmination of our experiences and history as a people and reflects in the turns of phrase or the proverbs or the metaphors who we really are. In speaking the language of Britain we have internalised in ourselves a part of Britain, and lost a part of Ireland.

The British Empire understood this fact and endeavoured to destroy our language. Without the Irish language, without Irish culture, the Irish would become second rate Britons, but Britons nonetheless. We will have nobody but ourselves to blame if the Irish language ceases to be - not because of the dominance of a foreign power but because we let it.

Right now it is abundantly clear

fhorbairt na Gaeilge taobh amuigh den Ghaeltacht agus go háirithe inár gcathracha. Ní raibh aon iarracht rathúil gach scoil a dhéanamh ina gaelscoil agus is mionlach iad na gaelscoileanna fós. Tá curaclam na Gaeilge sna scoileanna leamh agus tuirsiúil. Ghlac an Ghaeilge an dara háit i gcúrsaí poiblí cosúil le teanga choimhthíoch. Agus le teacht chun cinn den nós gur oileán domhanda í Éire chuaigh an teanga i bhfolach ón saol mór.

Chuaigh an rialtas i ngleic le fadhb na Gaeilge ó dhearcadh ábharaíoch liobrálach. Cuireadh ar na daoine an Ghaeilge a labhairt le gealltanais an airgid. Ba cheart gur soiléir nach leor seo agus go rabhtar ar an ród mícheart ar aon nós. Is seafóideach an nós gur féidir náisiún a spreagadh chun athbheochan teanga le cathú ar ghnéithe ísle an duine. Ní téann fir chun troda i gcosaint á n-earraí

ábharacha ach do rudaí spioradálta agus miotasacha: do Dhia agus do thír.

Ní éasca an bóthar romhainn. Ní féidir linn na bótúin stairiúla a dhéanamh. Ní féidir linn ligean don teanga bás a fháil sna Gaeltachtaí. Níl iontu ach tearmainn anois agus theip siad ina ndualgais phríomha. Ina theannta sin ní féidir linn dul i dtreo na hábharaithe agus a cheapadh gur leor an t-ábhar an chúis a spreagadh nuair is léir nach leor. Agus an rud is tabhachtaí ná go bhfanann an chúis dílis den nós gurb í dualgas an náisiúin. Dualgas spioradálta atá inti agus is i gcomhlíonadh aidhmanna na cúise go bhfaightear séirbhís mhacánta náisiúnach.

Is cúis í seo nach mbaineadh a haidhmeanna amach inár saolta. Is

that the measures that have been adopted are not nearly good enough. Too much emphasis has been placed on the preservation of the Gaeltacht and not nearly enough on the development of Irish outside of the Gaeltacht and particularly in our cities. No attempt was ever realised to turn every school into a Gaelscoil and Gaelscoileanna exist as a minority of schools still. The Irish language curriculum in schools is uninspiring and insipid. Irish was relegated to the secondary language in public spaces, existing almost as a foreign language. And as the notion of Ireland as the global island has been pushed to the fore the language has taken a dramatic step back from public life.

The problem of Irish was approached from a materialist, liberal perspective. The people were compelled to keep and speak Irish

with the promise of financial gain. It should have been obvious that this is not nearly enough, nor the correct approach. Men do not take up arms or defend their material belongings, but rather for that which is spiritual and immortal for God and country. Attempting to motivate a nation to engage in the cause of language revival with an appeal to the selfish and base aspects of man is not only futile but idiotic.

It is not an easy task that is ahead of us and the same mistakes of the past cannot be repeated. We cannot allow the language to wither and fade away in what amounts to reservations: the Gaeltachtaí which have ultimately failed in their primary duty. And similarly we must not fall into the trap of the materialist in thinking that material is enough to motivate such a cause when it evidently has not been. Most importantly, it is imperative that the cause remains true to itself as the

gá go mairfeadh athbheochan na Gaeilge na glúnta agus le gach glúin ag teacht is gá go dtabharann siad fúthu an chúis a choinneáil beo. Tabhairfidh an chúis brí agus treoir shaoil do gach glúin a thógfaidh an streacháilt.

Beidh ar gach glúin an chúis a athnuadh agus a choinneáil ag dul ó neart go neart. Beidh orthu a chinntiú nach dtéann streacháilt na glúine roimhe amú. Dá bhrí sin beidh orainn cloígh le fonn frithliobrólachais. Beidh an fonn de dhíth mar gheall ar luachanna folmha an liobrólachais a cuireann le bás mall ár dteanga trí chreimeadh agus trí phatuaire. Tiocfaidh tuiscint bhríomhar d'obair dhícheallach agus d'athnuachan chun cinn ón fhonn seo. Le gach glúin tá an náisiún

athbheirthe agus beidh an chúis athbheirthe léi mar gur ionann an náisiún agus na glúnta.

Ní féidir linn freagracht na cúise a thabhairt don stát agus bheith ag súil go réiteoidh an stát an fhadhb leis féin. Nuair a tagaimid i gcumhacht beidh neart an stáit linn ach is beag ab fhéidir an stát a dhéanamh sa chás seo. Beidh muintir na hÉireann mar chúis bheatha na hathbheochana: iad súid a thabhairfidh móiminteam di agus í a chothú. Ní bheidh athbhunú na teanga éasca ach is féidir a dhéanamh. Rinneadh roimhe agus déanfar arís. Is doiligh an rud ceart agus cóiriúil a dhéanamh ach is mó an ghlóir dá déanamh. Is duais chomh iontach í ár dteanga a bheith ina háit cheart gur fiú an íobairt i gcónaí.

Ionas go bhféadfadh linn an todhchaí



duty of the Irish nation, one spiritual in nature: the idea of national service as encapsulated in the revival of the language.

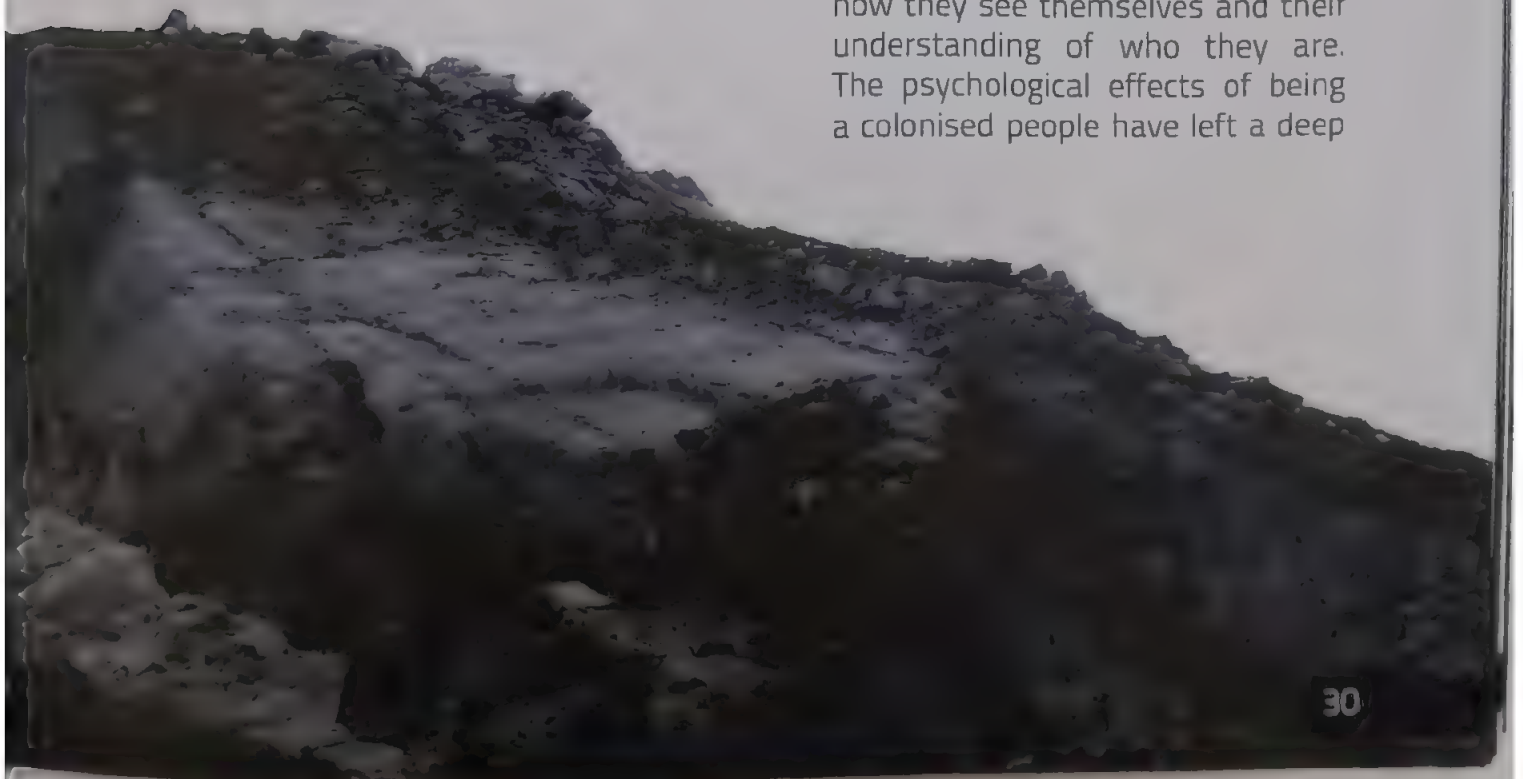
It is a cause which cannot and will not be realised within our lifetimes. The complete revival of the Irish language must by necessity span generations and the cause must be renewed with each coming generation. This cause will give meaning and direction to each generation which takes it up and give them a goal and a purpose of being which is greater than themselves.

Each generation must renew the cause and maintain the momentum of the previous, that their hard work not be in vain, and that the flame not be extinguished. It is such that we must, therefore, maintain an attitude of opposition to liberalism; the empty values of which have continued and facilitated the death by attrition and apathy that our language now faces. And in opposing liberalism we shall develop for ourselves a

healthy consciousness of hard work and national rejuvenation. With each new generation the nation is reborn, and with the rebirth of the generations so the cause will be reborn as well, for the generations and the nation are intertwined.

This cause is not something which can simply be left to the state. When our time comes we shall have the backing of the state but the state is limited in what it can accomplish. The Irish people themselves will have to be the driving force behind the cause, that which gives it momentum and that which sustains it. It will not be easy to restore the language to its former glory, but it is possible. It has been done before and it will be done again. To do what is right and just is never easy but the reward for doing so is immeasurable. To have, once again, our national language where she rightfully belongs is a prize so precious that the sacrifice to achieve it will always have been worthwhile.

So that this reality may one day become realised the Irish people will need to fundamentally alter how they see themselves and their understanding of who they are. The psychological effects of being a colonised people have left a deep



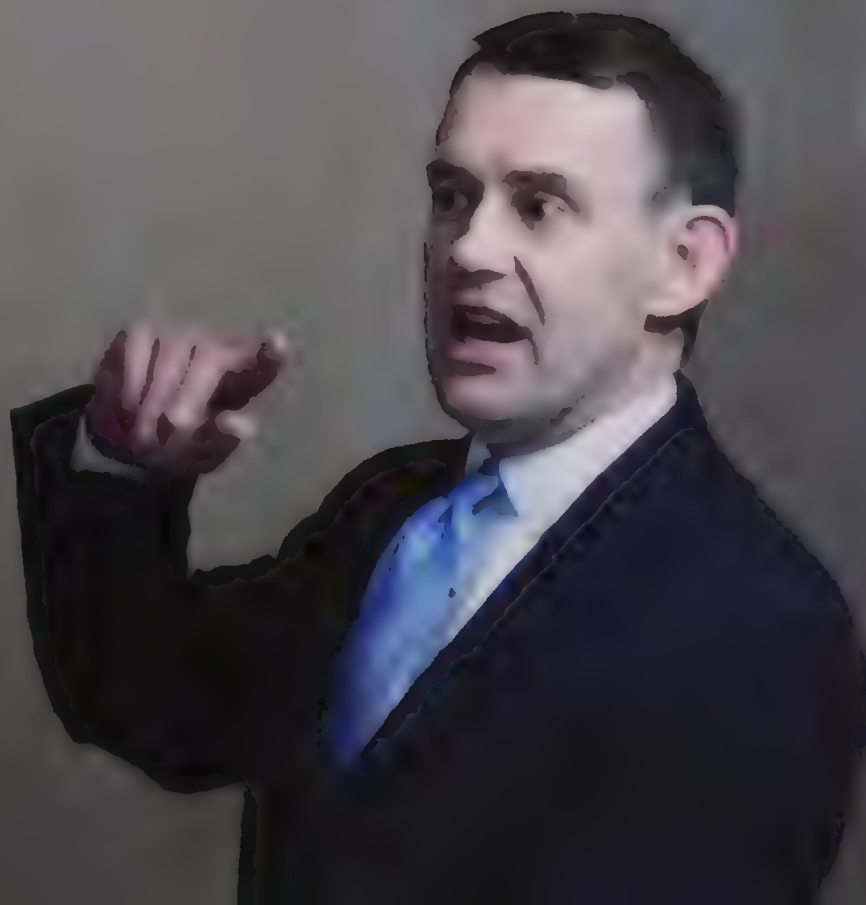
seo a bhaint amach beidh ar mhuintir na hÉireann a bhfeintuiscint a athrú ó bhun go barr. D'fhag tionchair an choilíneachais riain intinne uafasacha orainn mar náisiún agus cuireadh ár bhfeintuiscint as a riocht. Is minic a bhíonn cuma chúlánta bhománta ar an nGaeilge agus ar Éireannachas. Ní nach ionadh mar is é seo a thionchar beartaithe. Is é an drochdearcadh seo a bheas dár scriosadh ach, níos measa arís, is ónár láimh féin a dtiocfaidh an scriosadh. Ní raibh muid toilteanach go leor na riain intinne seo a chaitheamh as nuair a bhí an deis againn ach choinnigh muid an

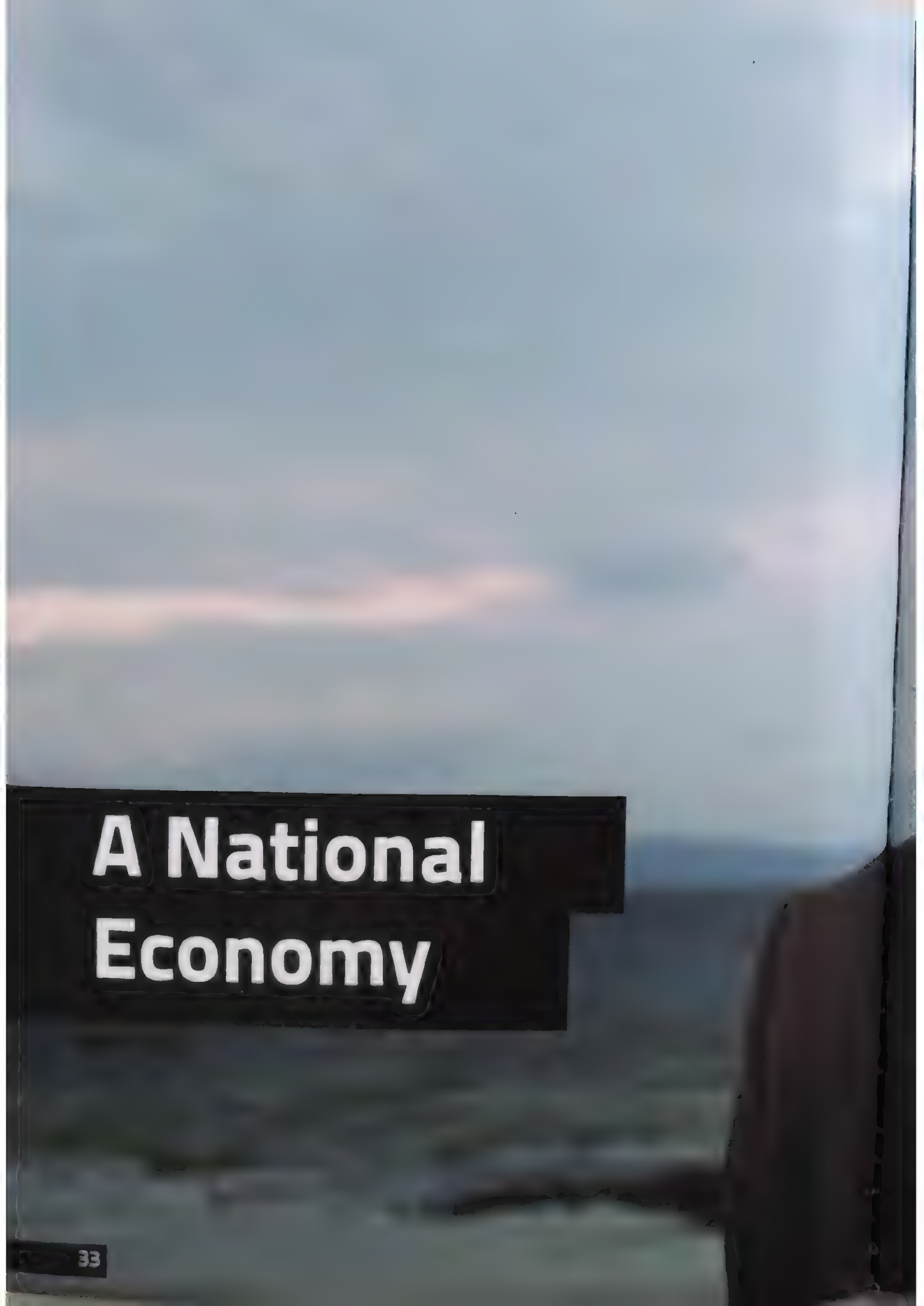
dearcadh damanta coimhthíoch seo beo agus ní b'fhearrde dúinn.

Is gá go dtagann muid mar Éireannaigh ar fhéintuiscint nua go dtiocfaí athbheochan náisiúnta a fhorbairt inár measc. Nuair a thagaimid ar an tuigbheáil nach cine de chréatúir chloíte muid ach muintir uasal éagsúil le náisiún, cultúr, agus teanga ar fiú cosaint agus as a bhfuil muid ábalta bheith bródúil beidh muid ábalta tabhairt faoin chúis is iontaí atá ann: an athbheochan náisiúnta. ■

scar on our psyche and distorted our self-perceptions. Far too often is Irishness seen as backwards, idiotic, or out-dated; this was the intended effect of colonisation, we were meant to see and understand ourselves in this way. To give into this mindset will not only be the undoing of the Irish people, as was intended, but we will have been undone by our own hand. We were unwilling, in the past, to cast off this psychological scarring when given the opportunity and instead chose to perpetuate the mindset our foreign overlords intended us to have.

In order for any national rebirth or revival to take place the Irish people must first and foremost come to a new understanding of who we are and our place in the world. When we finally see ourselves not as conquered wretches, with a backwards and laughable caricature of a culture, but instead as a distinct and noble people with a nation, culture, and language worth preserving and of which we can be proud, we will finally be able to undertake that greatest of causes: the national revival. ■





A National Economy



A National Economy

Speech given in Galway on 14th October 2017

James Reynolds

Ladies and gentlemen, Mr President, it's more than one year since the last meeting of the National Party that was held here in Galway, and it's a great pleasure to be back in the City of the Tribes.

As I said at our meeting in Cork a number of weeks ago the party is going from strength to strength and is unrecognisable from its humble beginnings more than one year ago now. That journey that we started back then has been very eventful and brought us into contact with many patriotically minded people from all walks of life and from all parts of our great country.

The National Party alone stands for the National Idea. The National Party alone stands for freedom. It stands alone for real personal liberty and stands alone for radical economic, social and political change.

We in the National Party are the radicals of our age and we are custodians of the National Idea bestowed on us by our patriot dead who made the ultimate sacrifice for the noble cause of the freedom and prosperity of the Irish nation. We are the political vehicle that is dedicated to transposing that National Idea

into the reality of the free National Republic of the future that some of you at this meeting will see in your lifetime.

We are the best prospect and the last chance for the salvation of this country that has become a captive vassal state of a centralised federal European Union that has brought social and economic carnage and ruin to this country. Membership of the disastrous Euro currency zone together with unrestricted immigration since 2004 were the twin causes of the building bubble that overheated the economy and brought about the economic crash of 2008, presided over by the Fianna Fáil party that was mired in corruption from its very inception.

2010 saw the handover of what was left of fiscal autonomy to the foreign troika of the ECB, EU Commission and IMF that insisted on Irish taxpayers into posterity being forced to shoulder the gambling losses of foreign bondholders in bust Irish banks, principally the now defunct Anglo Irish Bank, with the Rothschild banking cartel being the principal bondholders to the cost of a massive 34 billion Euro for that bank alone.

Together with the taxpayer funded recapitalisation of AIB, Bank of

Ireland, Permanent TSB and the Irish Nationwide Building Society, the total cost of 64 billion euro was added to our national debt that represented 42% of EU bank debt.

We had a general election in 2011 and a collapse in the electoral support for Fianna Fáil and the formation of the Fine Gael - Labour coalition, with the largest parliamentary majority in the history of this state, that continued the policy of austerity for banksters, gambling bondholders and international finance begun by the previous Fianna Fáil - Green coalition government.

More than 3 billion Euro per year of taxpayers' money, raised by austerity budgets since 2011, was paid to the troika that held the nation to ransom with a promissory note of 34 billion Euro for the cost of compensating bondholders in bust Anglo Irish Bank, and that same 3 billion euro raised in austerity every year was destroyed by the ECB upon the Irish Department of Finance making those payments as part of the then deflationary monetary contraction of repaid troika loans.

During the term of the Fine Gael - Labour government the promissory note became the promissory bond, and our nation's annual tribute, which was reduced by means of extending the term of payment to 30 years from the 10 years originally agreed. Since then, this very year the NTMA has taken out a special loan to pay off the 27 billion Euro remaining on the promissory bond. That was an accounting measure to take the promissory bond off

the official state balance sheet, to enable the state to comply with EU fiscal austerity treaty rules to protect the Euro currency.

The discredited Fianna Fáil - Green government set up the socialist big, bad bank of NAMA that seized the toxic, distressed assets of building developers, that splurged on the Euro created credit bubble, and sold those assets well below their market value to foreign vulture parasites, under the veil of secrecy and at the behest of the troika, that demanded prompt repayment of loans provided to indemnify the gambling bondholders in our bust banks.

As well as the great Irish selloff by NAMA of distressed assets on their books, NAMA also intervened in the market to effectively stop house building and sold off land banks that could be used for residential development to vulture funds that are sitting on that land. That is the principle cause of the housing crisis of today.

The social carnage brought about by the Fine Gael - Labour government of 2011 to 2016 was considerable, with the so called legislation for abortion in the 2013 Destruction of Life During Pregnancy Act and the homosexual so called Marriage Amendment that was passed in a referendum in 2015. A referendum is planned next year to repeal or replace Article 43.3 of De Valera's constitution with a view to legalising abortion on demand.

The EU policy of unrestricted

immigration into this country since 2004 has continued unabated, with our country becoming a dumping ground for foreign criminals and a breeding ground for radicalised Islamist cells that have been imported into this country. Mass immigration has transformed the social landscape of this country, destroying the homogeneity and unique character of our nation. That has put a heavy economic strain on the indigenous taxpayers of the country and on housing and health services.

Family farming is on death row with only 6% of farmers being under 35 years of age, working the land in an environment where they are price takers rather than price makers, for less than the cost of production, without a profit because of the EU cheap food policy and the Common Agricultural Poverty. When we joined the EEC in 1973 we had 300,000 full time farmers, compared with 125,000 today, and only 30,000 of whom are full time.

This week's budget was a further example of an austerity embedded economic culture where corporate welfareism reigns supreme. The National economy is firmly enmeshed in the tentacles of the debt system with the national debt now running at 206 billion Euro and a further private debt of the national community at another whopping 200 billion Euro. The national economy is dangerously over reliant on foreign direct investment by multinational corporations that provide 160,000 by availing of our 12.5% corporation tax rate and tax shelters that effectively

makes this state a tax haven. EU Competition Commissioner Vestager in the Apple case is evidence of the intent of the EU establishment to suppress tax competition between EU member states and bring about forced tax harmonisation through the mechanism of the common consolidated tax base that will eliminate the last vestiges of national fiscal autonomy.

I could go on and on with my list but only for the purpose of underlining the paramount importance of the task which we collectively undertake to ensure the future of this country must be a National future. Our national way forward upholds the national and inalienable right to own private property and supports free productive enterprise as an economic model.

We are uncompromisingly opposed to both state socialism and monopoly capitalism in equal measure that threaten economic freedom, and we condemn the modern economic model of globalist crony capitalism and bankocracy that has reduced our people to the status of debt and wage slavery. This hybrid economic model involves an unacceptable level of state interventionism via ubiquitous and oppressive high taxation and EU hyper regulation that has destroyed the potential of a genuine enterprise economy and has mortgaged the entire economic activity of the country for generations to come to the deadly and detestable international imperialism of money that is ruled by international finance parasites whose unbridled avarice

knows no bounds.

Instead of money being subordinated to production, and production, distribution and exchange being subordinated to the interests of the Irish nation and each person that composes that Irish nation, the reverse is the case, where people in our great nation are subordinated to production, and production, distribution and exchange are subordinated to the interests of parasitic international finance capitalism.


We must never rest until we have wrested this economic power back to our people so that they can fully enjoy the fruits of their labour and enterprise. This can only be brought about by the implementation of a radical economic policy programme

of the National Party that would enact an orderly exit of the Euro currency zone by way of using the stock of Irish held European money supply to pay off the national debt.

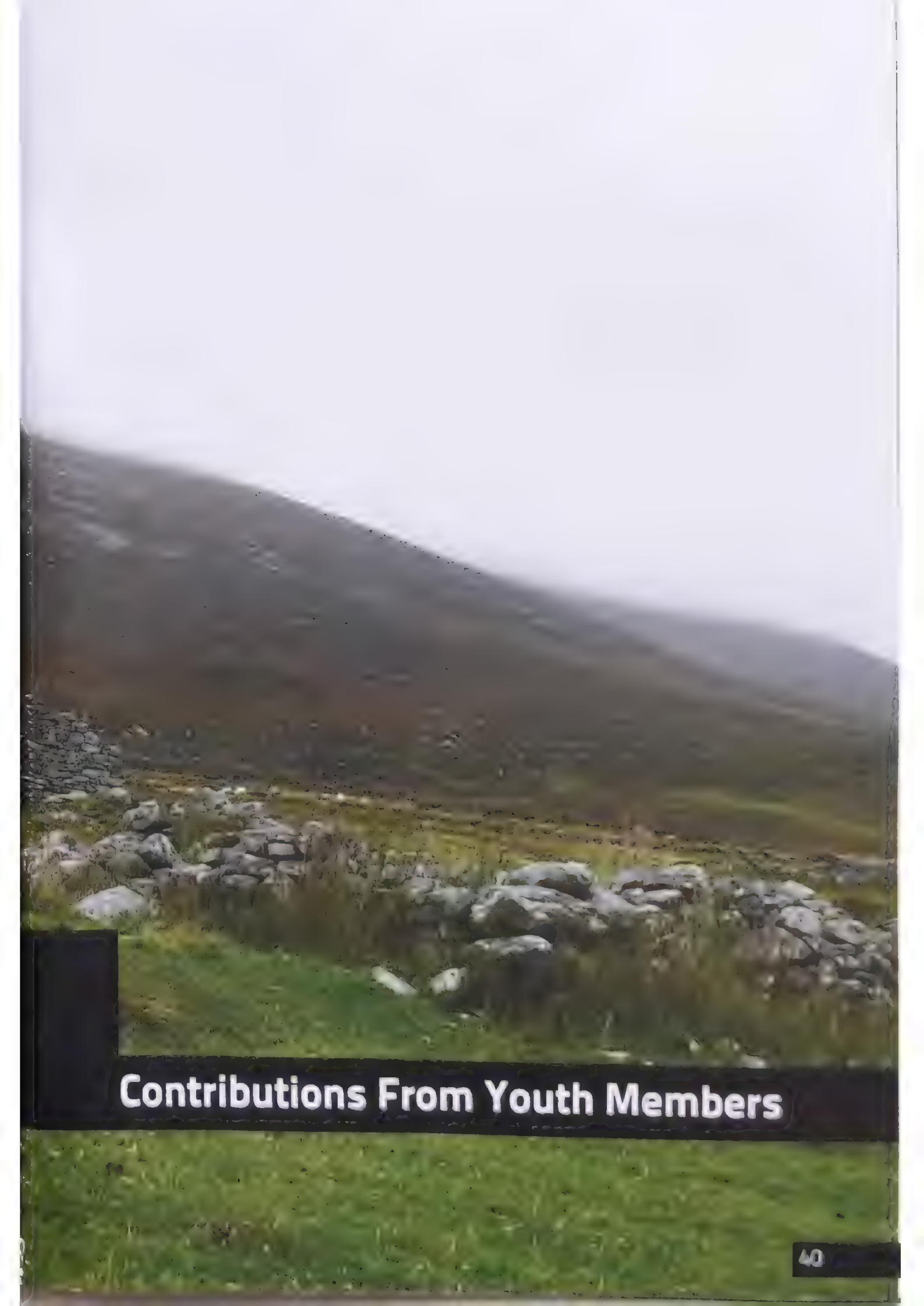
The National Party stands alone in its advocacy of the abolition of the fraudulent fractional reserve lending system, and by use of a radical change in the purpose of the monetary tool of quantitative easing, the proper function of money would be rediscovered as being a stable medium of exchange for the benefit of the Irish people rather than the current system whereby finance is the master of the people.

Let us go forward my friends with faith in the National Idea and determination to achieve its ultimate triumph. ■



A photograph of a stone wall in a misty landscape. The wall is constructed from rough, grey stones and runs across the middle ground. In the background, a large, rounded hill or mountain is shrouded in thick mist or fog. The foreground is a grassy field with some low-lying vegetation. The overall atmosphere is quiet and somewhat somber due to the weather.

Óige Náisiúnach



Contributions From Youth Members

Homesick for an Irish Ireland

Óige Náisiúnaidh

Today's world is a difficult one for the youth. We don't know what it was like twenty years ago before all this rapid change we've had in Ireland. Yet we are homesick for what it used to be like.

Our identity is stripped from us in school and in the media but we don't know any better, or that it's not true what they're saying, because we're supposed to believe everything we hear.

In more recent times, we've been

subjected to the phrase "Irishman Ibrahim Halawa" in school and in the media and have been made to believe that the only thing that makes you Irish is having a piece of paper saying so, and that there's nothing else to it. It is a difficult task for a young person to refuse to be a sheep and not play along with such nonsense, as they will be berated for doing so and many don't have the courage to do so because of this, even at the dinner table with their parents.

For a young nationalist the future can look bleak. None of the major

political parties appeal to them because they all support nearly identical policies. These policies threaten the existence of the Irish people. Every young nationalist wants a United Ireland but every party that wants that too, has policies that would result in the Irish becoming an ethnic minority in that United Ireland. Any young nationalist wishing to support a party must severely compromise their ideals, as no major party recognises that the Irish people have an ethnic identity. We despair at the thought of going along with that implicitly left-wing fallacy.

The National Party has changed things around for young Irish nationalists. No longer do we lack a party in Ireland that feels the same way as we do and that represents us. No longer are we voiceless, or feel alone or have no cause to get behind. Thanks to the National Party we can now connect with fellow nationalists, who feel the same way and who share the same ideas about what needs to be done. We now have a common cause and ideal to get behind, which is the same ideal that so many great Irishmen have given up their lives for.

The youth of today know that nobody will be coming after us and that this generation is the only hope Ireland has. It is up to us whether Ireland will live or Ireland will die. It is up to us whether the Gaelic Ireland so many Irish heroes have died for will be reduced to ashes or if the fire will be preserved. In this spirit we shall not go quietly, we will not be afraid to speak up and we will not be afraid

to take political action. Through the National Party our voices will be heard and our actions will be seen. We have had a successful first year building our base but there is still more for us to do and bigger goals for us to set.

**"We seem to have lost. We have not lost. To refuse to fight would have been to lose; to fight is to win"—
Pádraig Pearse**

This quote will ring out to every young nationalist in the National Party and shall be their rallying cry.

No matter how little an action is taken, it is still better than nothing. No matter how insurmountable the odds against us may seem, it is still impossible for us to lose. More and more will join our cause and it will lighten the burden each member bears. Although the future looks bleak there is a light at the end of the tunnel, no matter how many obstacles are in the way they will be overcome. ■

This essay was submitted by a 15 year old member of the National Party's Youth Wing Óige Náisiúnach.

Finding a Sense of Place

Óige Náisiúnach

Growing up in post-Celtic Tiger Ireland, as a young man, was a very challenging thing. Life wasn't horrendous but it sure wasn't comfortable and I believe this shaped me and a lot of the youth, for good or bad.

With the recession in full swing it made a lot of us follow the idea that all politicians are lying, cheating scum—and I myself believed this for a long time—but since the National Party has arrived my view has completely changed. When immigrants began to flood the country I didn't think much of it because I didn't know any better. It was only a few years after, with the sad loss of a relative, that I began to see the situation more clearly.

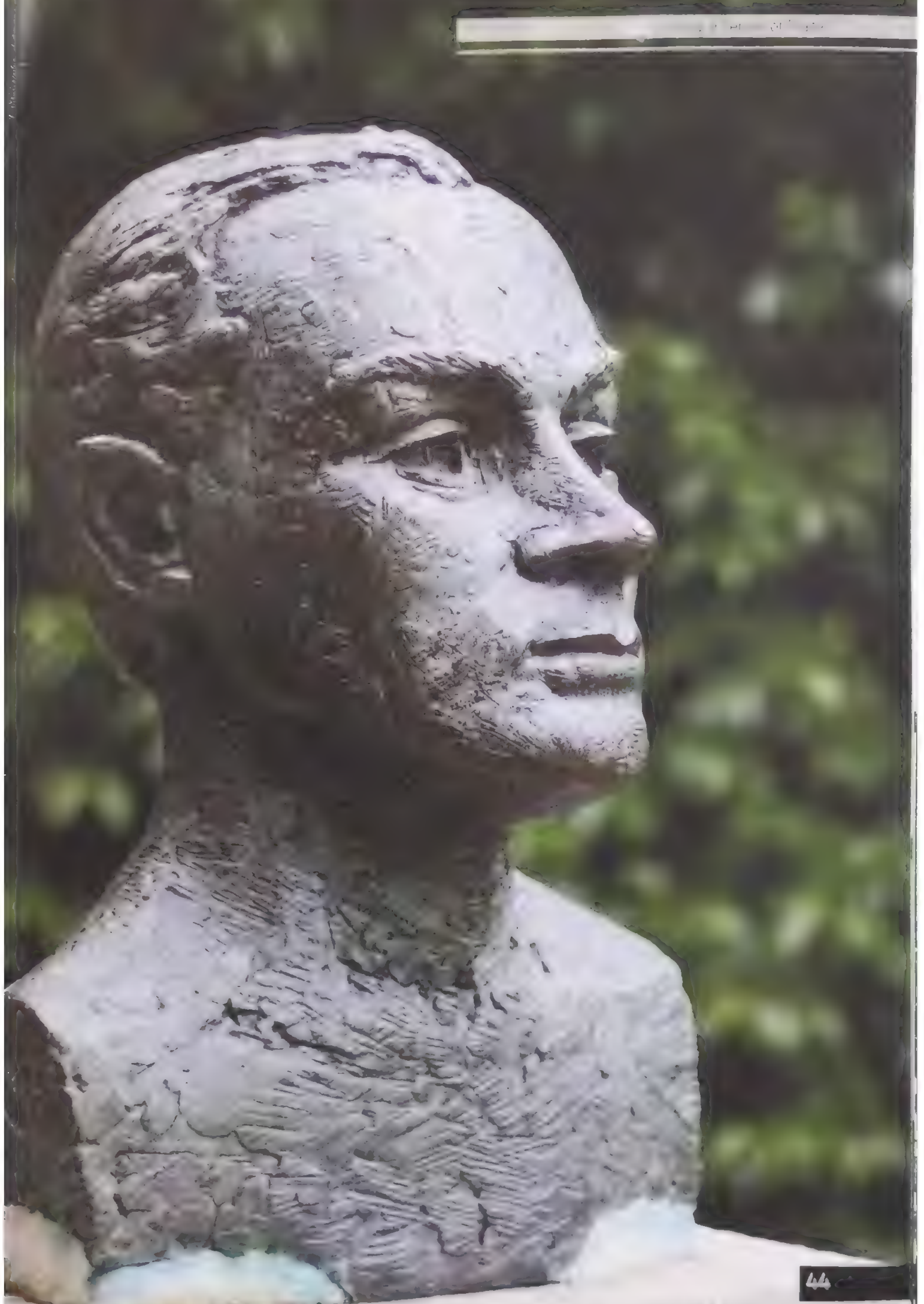
I saw what happened to the average Irish worker as a result of mass-immigration. With so many foreigners coming in doing manual labour for wages that no Irishman could compete with, the result was Irish people losing their jobs to cheap foreign labour, and my relative can be included in this group of Irish men.

So once I realised this I started to get a more closed-border mentality and

got into real nationalism, none of this Marxist-Leninist "nationalism" that Sinn Féin were pushing. I eventually found the National Party when their launch event was cancelled on account of some communists who hate their country disagreed with a real nationalistic party. I was absolutely sickened by how the event was cancelled so I started to follow the party for a number of months before working up the courage to become a member and I've never looked back on it!

Ever since I discovered the Party I've been inspired to improve myself greatly. For example, I've quit smoking, I've joined a gym, I've worked on my fitness, I've become more social and able to speak independently but most of all I've become more loving of my nation and my people. I hope this will inspire many other teenagers to follow as I did and join the Party. I've met some amazing people and really have a sense of place among these true nationalists. ■

This essay was submitted by a member of the National Party's Youth Wing Óige Náisiúnach.



Escaping the Liberal Paradigm

Óige Náisiúnaigh

Much confusion surrounds the rationale behind Sinn Féin's views regarding immigration. There's ostensibly a deep contradiction between the desire to remove the British government from Ulster and the cries of "Refugees Welcome!" from those within Sinn Féin. However, when we examine the motivation behind the removal of the British presence in Ulster, it soon becomes clear that this is, in fact, not a contradiction, but is in reality the logical consequence of their view of Ireland.

Sinn Féin views the Irish not

as a distinct people, but as an interchangeable, amorphous and deracinated collage. From their perspective, to be Irish is to merely be born within the confines of this Island. As leftists, they are committed to the liberation from all that is outside oneself, whether that be gender, nationality or traditional social mores. Their justification for independence stems from this belief in total liberation; they do not oppose British rule because they are committed to the assertion of the Irish people as an ethnic group, but because they view British rule as oppressive; this then means that it is of no consequence who populates this new united Ireland - a Nigerian asylum seeker is just as Irish as



the men who captured the GPO on Easter Monday in their eyes.

This perverse view of the Irish nation is antithetical to our view; we view the Irish as an ethnicity which has deep roots in this island, and as a result a rich history and culture. This view of the Irish nation is incompatible with the belief that anyone, irrespective of who they are or where they come from, can become Irish; such a belief can only stem from the idea that a piece of paper proves one is Irish. Our support for a united Ireland stems not from a belief in abstract international rights or laws regarding lost territory, nor does it come from a pursuit of leftist ideological ends, but rather, from a firm belief in uniting our nation once again; likewise, we're against mass immigration because you cannot unite the nation if the nation no longer exists.

Ironically, the founder of Sinn Féin, Arthur Griffith, echoed similar sentiments regarding Irish

independence as the National Party, when he stated: "The right of the Irish to political independence never was, is not and never can be dependent on the admission of equal rights in all other peoples. It is based on no theory of, and dependable in nowise for its existence or justification on the 'Rights of Man', it is independent of theories of government and doctrines of philanthropy or Universalism."

In sum, Sinn Féin's fidelity lies not with the nation, but with left wing ideological ends; they've sold out to the doctrine of liberation and equality, and have betrayed the National Idea of an Ireland that is, "not free merely, but Gaelic as well; not Gaelic merely, but free as well." ■

This essay was submitted by a 17 year old member of the National Party's Youth Wing Óige Náisiúnach.

Nationalism Versus Republicanism

Óige Náisiúnaidh

Historically speaking the ideology of republicanism represented the most radical strands of Irish nationalism. Whereas 'nationalists' espoused working within the British parliamentary system to achieve a limited form of self-governance, republicans rejected this notion and instead espoused national self-assertion through arms. That we needn't beg the British for scraps from the table, and to do so was unbecoming of the Irish nation. To republicans the 'democratic system' was merely an instrument of British control, republicans ought not to degrade themselves to such lowly tactics as electioneering with the goal of being elected to a foreign parliament.

Republicanism is still generally considered by the populace to be the ideology which describes the most 'radical' strand of Irish nationalism. It was espoused by those who until recently rejected partition and would use any and every means possible to break it. The open secret of contemporary politics is that a semantic polar shift has occurred. Today nationalism is the most radical position possible in Irish politics. Republicans have

sold nationalism down the river, in its stead lies a cosmopolitan and positively anti-nationalist ideology.

The affixion of the 'republic' to Irish nationalism has in post-independence Ireland lost its sting. The idea of the Republic is a cheap prop waved by those who would claim the lineage of Irish nationalism. For any honest Irish nationalist today, one must understand that the republic is not in itself the ultimate objective of the movement, the root of the movement is the Irish nation. The form of government which is most conducive to the prosperity of the nation is the one which we must set our sights towards – be it a republic or not.

To too many modern day 'republicans' the republic itself is the end-goal. Whether the Irish nation lives to inhabit that republic is inconsequential. We as Irish nationalists must declare that the cornerstone of the ideology is a commitment to the nation first and foremost, not to any specific form of government or to any other nation. The worth of the Irish nation does not rest upon approval from foreign nations, our national worth and superiority is endemic.

The National Party is the only party

which can claim to truly represent the Irish nation at its core. We must be a party of ideology, we must adhere firmly to the fundamentals of the National Idea. If we do that there will never be a split, there will never be a 'debate' on fundamentals, there will never be a watering down of our foundational principles in favour of the trinkets of public office or the veneer of 'respectability'. We as a movement representing the National Idea do not require the approval of any outside entity.

Those claiming to represent the most radical strands of nationalism have long since capitulated, today they are ironically the most strident advocates of anti-nationalism while still using the symbols as props in which to deceive a gullible electorate. The Irish people must no longer fall for the smoke and

mirrors, just as the Irish people grew wise to the unworkable attempts at parliamentary home rule from Britain we too must grow wise to the subversive elements of Irish politics. The National Party represents the only hope for the Irish nation, I implore you and rally you to join its rapidly expanding ranks and to once and for all achieve the full national independence which countless generations of Irishmen fought for.

Our past is noble, from it we draw our inspiration. Our present is degenerate, from its rot we draw our resolve and our strength. The future is ours. ■

This essay was submitted by a 19 year old member of the National Party's Youth Wing Óige Náisiúnach.

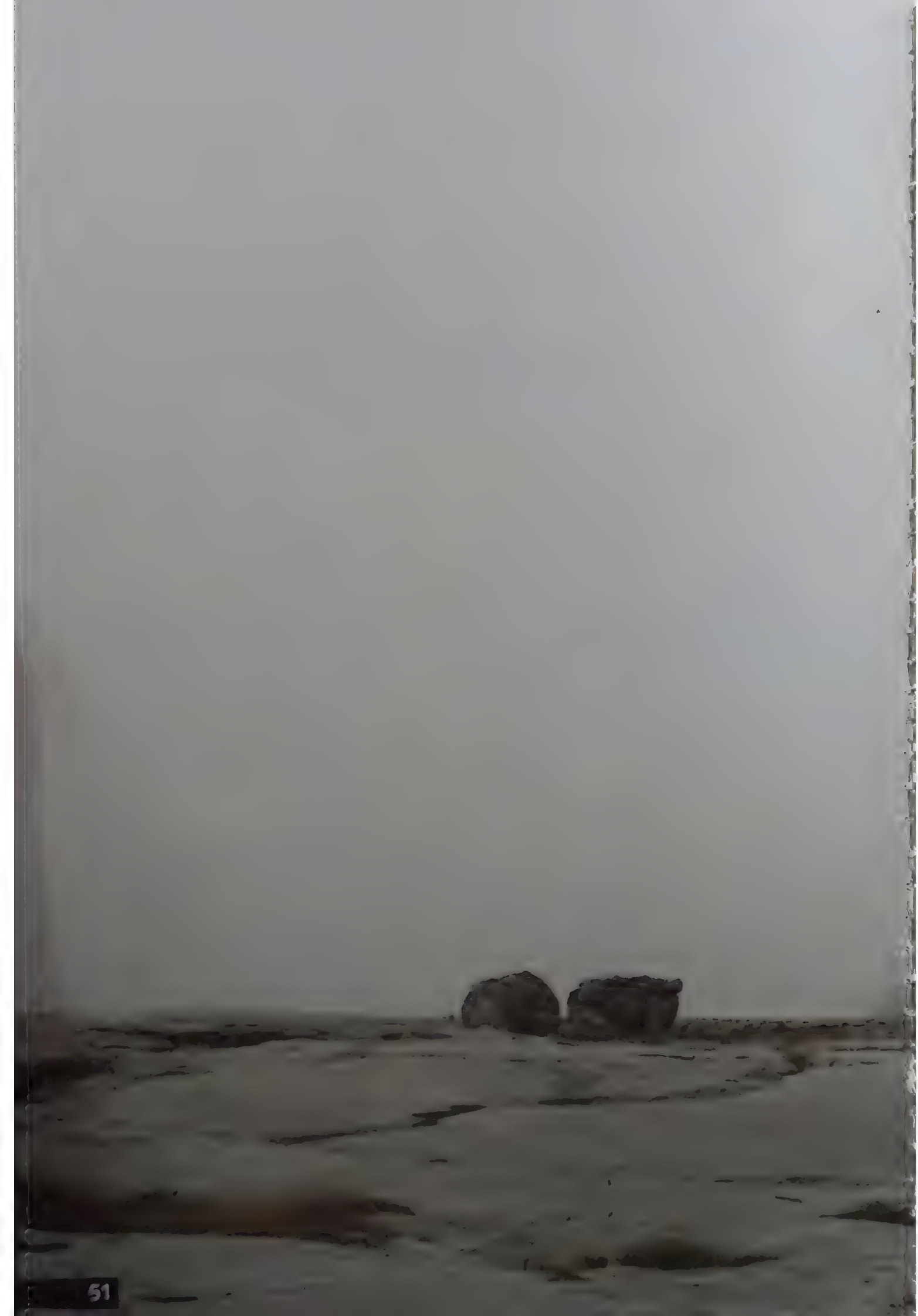






NP

AN PARTÍ NAISIÚN
THE NATIONAL PARTY



"The republic stands for truth and honour.
For all that is noblest in our race. By truth
and honour, principle and sacrifice alone
will Ireland be free"

— Liam Mellows

Closing Message

The National Party

We are dedicated to the project of national unity and to the cause of national resurrection. From beneath the rubble of debt, defeatism and disunity, we will raise this nation once more and forever, to a self-conscious player upon the stage of history. We owe nothing to the world but the perpetuation of an Irish nation. No outside people, no outside laws and no outside morality should deter us from our one sovereign duty, to the betterment of our own people. In mind, in body and in spirit.

Nations are peoples. They are ethnic and cultural communities. They have a value beyond the here and now, beyond the trite political fashions of the day. And just as the destruction of Lower Fitzwilliam Street or Viking Dublin now seem like reckless acts of cultural vandalism, so will the policies of unrestricted immigration be viewed in future times as

philistine and absurd. There is little use in having a state that does not first and foremost serve the interests of the nation.

The National Party will enact a radical transformation of Irish society, erected brick by brick on the foundations of natural rights, fiscal autonomy, national unity and the willingness to sacrifice for the future. We stand not on abstract theories or passing trends but on the firm granite of tradition, common sense and natural law. No social or economic project will make any progress without a plausible account of human nature, grounded in integral units such as family, parish and nation.

There is no time for delay and no space for compromise. Either we claim what is ours or we surrender it forever. Nothing less is at stake than an Irish future for an Irish people. ■

Ar Dheis ar Aghaidh!

"It's only from within ourselves and from ourselves will come the right answers" — Justin Barrett





